

# THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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**AMERICAN FARMER,**

and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Prattstreet, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

**American Farmer Establishment.**

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1836.

## THE HORSE MOWING MACHINE.

We attended on Monday week last, by invitation, to witness the operation of the Horse mowing machine invented by Mr. Huzza, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The theatre selected for its operation was a field of oats belonging to Dr. Hitch, situate in the northwestern part of our city, containing about six acres. The persons collected together to see this novel innovation upon old established customs were not numerous: with those, however, who did attend, the principle of curiosity was, as it was reasonable to expect it would be, actively alive; but it was soon destined to be arrested in its gratification; for after the enterprising inventor of the machine had twice made his way around the field, its owner stopped his further progress, urged to the adoption of his course, as we were informed, by the fear that a part of the company would injure his grain by following the implement, and from the circumstance of the stubble being cut too long. In common with those present, we regret that reasons sufficiently cogent existed in the opinion of the proprietor to produce the result we have mentioned, as the disappointment affected alike the inventor and those who at considerable trouble, under a scorching sun, had convened to witness the experiment. Contenting ourself with the remarks we have made with respect to the cause of the stopping of the work, we will make a passing observation or two in regard to the work itself. The machine was drawn by two horses, and moved at a smart trot, cutting the grain as it went with considerable cleanliness, as much so, probably, as could have been done with cradles, with the exception, that the stubble, as we have before premised, was left too long, being about 6 inches in length; the inventor of the machine, however, assured us that he could have lowered the cutting knives to

3 inches. It may be but justice to observe that the field was rough and cloddy, and presented a very uneven surface to act upon, which may account in part for the height at which the knives were set. So far as our own opinion may be entitled to consideration, we believe the machine better adapted to level fields than broken ground, and we have no doubt at all that on the Eastern Shore of this state, in Eastern Virginia, and other portions of our country where grain is cultivated on large even fields, it would be found truly useful, and that it will be found an object with the wealthy proprietors of lands in those sections of country to procure one. It certainly cuts with great expedition, and we should suppose, from what we saw, that it would be able to mow twenty or twenty-five acres a day. Mr. Huzza assured us, that he had given great satisfaction to the members of the Agricultural Board of Talbot County on the eastern shore of this State, before which body he had operated with his machine, and we sincerely trust this distinguished association may publish an account of his labors in that quarter, for from the intelligence and standing of its members their opinion will be held in high estimation in every quarter where correct information is duly appreciated.

## THE DROUGHT.

It is now about four weeks since we have been blessed in this part of the country with any thing like a good rain. We have had occasional showers of a few minutes duration, but not sufficient to penetrate to the roots of the growing vegetation; the consequence of which will, we fear, prove disastrous to the hopes of our farmers. The late potatoes have almost uniformly failed to an alarming extent, and unless we should speedily be blessed with rain, the growing corn must be greatly diminished in quantity; for as the earlier planted is now in silk, and the earth is parched almost to a powder, it is impossible that the ears can fill unless God in his mercy, should speedily send us a shower sufficiently potent to moisten the earth, so as to enable the roots of the plant to imbibe that nutriment so essential to the maturity of the grain.

We were favored with a rain on Friday night, which continued at intervals through Saturday;

but we fear that enough did not fall to answer the demands of the growing crops.

We have inserted in our present sheet the commencement of a most interesting article upon the culture of the Beet Root and its manufacture. The subject is one of profound concern to the people of the United States, and we rejoice sincerely to find that it is in a fair way to receive the consideration which it so richly merits. Honestly indulging in the belief of its importance we shall publish every thing deserving of notice that we can lay our hands upon, and shall otherwise do every thing else in our power to advance the culture and enlighten the minds of agriculturists both upon the culture of the beet and its manufacture into sugar.

## THE TURNIP FLY.

[From the New Castle Gazette.]

MR. CAMP:—I send a few extracts from the Encyclopedia Britannica, which may possibly be of service to you.

In speaking of the culture of turnips, (or more properly the enemy of turnips,) the author remarks: Turnips, when young, are apt to be totally destroyed by a multitude of little black flies, from thence called the turnip fly. As a preventive of these, some advise the seed to be mixed with brimstone; but this is improper, as brimstone is found to be poisonous to vegetables. The best method seems to be the fumigation of the fields with smoke of half dried vegetables. For this purpose weeds will answer as well as any. This fumigation must no doubt be often repeated, in order to drive away the innumerable multitudes of these insects which are capable of destroying a large field of turnips.

Some have supposed that the fly is either engendered in new dung, or enticed by it, and have therefore advised the manure to be laid on in autumn preceding, by which it loses all its noxious qualities; while its nutritive ones are retained, notwithstanding these might be supposed liable in some degree to be exhaled by the sun. This method is said to have been ascertained by experiments; and it is added, that another material advantage accruing from autumn manuring for turnips is, that all the seeds contained in the dung, and which of course are carried on the land with it, vegetate almost immediately, are mostly killed by the severity of the winter, and the few that remain seldom avoid destruction from the ploughshare.

The following method of sowing has also been recommended as a preventive of the fly. "About midsummer, take the first opportunity when it rains, or there is an apparent certainty

of rain approaching, to sow your seed; in this case neither harrow, brush nor roll, after sowing. The natural heat of the ground at that season, and the consequent fermentation occasioned by copious rain, will give an astonishingly quick vegetation to the seed, which in a few days will be up and out of all danger from the fly. At all events, sow not till it rains; it is better to wait a month, or even longer for rain, than to sow (merely for the sake of sowing about the usual time) when the ground is parched with heat. By the scorching of the sun, the oil and vegetative quality of the seed are exhausted; and the few weak plants that come up will be destroyed by the fly before they can attain strength to put forth their rough leaves. The fly infests the ground abundantly in dry hot weather, but does no injury in rain. The falling rain will sufficiently wash the turnip seed into the ground without harrowing it in; which instead of merely covering, too often buries this seed at so great a depth, as never afterwards to get above ground."

*Remarks by the editor of the Farmer & Gardener on the above.*

We have not inserted the above article with a view of endorsing all its opinions, but of giving the public a fair opportunity of judging of the soundness of the views of its author, by exposing to the judgment all that he says upon the subject, and of respectfully pointing out what we consider erroneous. We object to the following point made in the article.

We deny that brimstone has been found poisonous to vegetables. It is well known and believed that it is the principle of sulphur existent in, and forming a component part of, plaster which gives to that valuable article its meliorating properties; and from experience we can say that we restored a bed of cabbage and caesarian kale plants to a state of vigorous health from one the most sickly and unpromising by the use of a weak solution of soot and sulphur by only three waterings. Our solution was prepared as follows: We placed 1 oz. of flour sulphur (in a bag) and 1 gallon of soot in a 15 gallon cask, which we filled with water, and let it remain until the exhalation was sulphurous, when we watered the plants—then filled up the cask and after remaining until the water was impregnated, we used it as before. This application was repeated thrice and wrought the good effect spoken of above.

There is, indeed, as is observed by the Richmond Enquirer, "so much sound practical sense" in the subjoined, that we cannot get our own consent to insert it without calling the attention of our readers to it. Though addressed to the people of Virginia, its suggestions are equally applicable to many other States of the Union, whose citizens should study the picture

drawn, and act upon the principles and advice therein recommended.

#### MULTUM IN PARVO.

There is so much sound, practical sense in the following Sketch from the pen of an enlightened Correspondent, that we hasten to lay it before our readers, and urgently call their attention to its dispassionate suggestions. Never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has Virginia experienced so disastrous a failure in her Wheat crop. What then, is the best remedy? Besides paying every possible attention to the Corn crop, and providing as far as possible for winter's food, in Beets, Turnips, Ruta Baga, &c. &c., our Correspondent recommends economy in expenditure as an essential auxiliary. But heed and hearken.

#### FOREWARNED. FOREARMED!

For the Enquirer.

#### THE WHEAT CROP.

Accounts from all parts of the state agree as to the almost entire failure of the Wheat Crop, and it behooves our farmers, merchants, and banks, to take into consideration the consequence of such failure. The loss of no crop can be so sensibly felt as that of wheat, because it is a more general loss. In some districts we have tobacco as the chief staple; in others cotton; and in others Indian corn; but wheat is extensively cultivated in almost every district. The export of tobacco may annually bring into the State more money, or the equivalent of money, than the export of wheat and flour, but the proceeds fall into fewer hands; and so may be the case as to cotton, if we include the produce of North Carolina sold in our markets. The annual export of wheat and flour, however, has been estimated by a judicious inquirer at an average of about four or four and a half millions of dollars; and, from the best accounts we have, it is questionable whether the crop of wheat this year—considering the quality as well as the quantity—will be more than sufficient for home consumption. But, suppose the export should amount to the value of one million of dollars, we then fall short to the amount of three millions, without any addition to the amount of our other exports—and it becomes a matter of serious inquiry, how this deficiency is to be repaired? Should the merchants import the usual amount of foreign articles, how are they to be paid for them? If the farmers indulge in their usual expenditures, bottomed on good crops, they will be unable to pay the merchants.—This may bring upon the country a ruinous system of credits, and throw the commercial men on the banks for temporary succor. The banks, in turn, will consider how they are to make up this deficiency, when they cannot be sustained by the products of the country, and from the apprehension of losing a great part of their specie, under an unfavorable balance of trade, will be forbearing and limited in their loans. It remains then for the merchants to consider whether they will import less or continue their usual business, and either not dispose of their goods, or sell them on a credit that will not enable them to meet their engagements abroad. Now, the proper course to be pursued in this state of things would seem to be, diminished importation and diminished consumption. All prudent communities, like pru-

dent individuals, restrict their expenditures by their means. He who borrows and runs in debt to make a profit from the use of money, often acts judiciously; but what can be said of the discretion of him who runs in debt for the purpose of consumption, under the delusive anticipation of a double crop the next year?—The season is approaching for our merchants to go or send to the Northern towns for their fall supplies. A clear-sighted and prudent man, they will be moderate in their outlays, or they may embarrass themselves, and do infinite mischief to the country. Should the necessary supplies in any instance fall short, they can readily import, from time to time, a sufficiency for the actual wants of the community. They should not allow the spirit of overtrading to get possession of them, the fashionable doctrine, of small profits upon a large business, is not, under all circumstances, sound doctrine. The over-doing business sometimes leaves no profits at all, and it unfortunately happens that he who operates on borrowed means is more apt to push this doctrine to the extreme, than he who relies entirely on his own resources. In the latter case, the loss being all his own, he becomes more cautious, while the trader on borrowed capital may throw the loss on the lender.

These ideas would admit of great expansion, but it would be useless to fill your columns with a labored essay, when a plain suggestion is sufficient to call the attention of those who may feel an interest in it to a subject of no inconsiderable importance at this moment to the whole country.

[From the New York Farmer.]

#### GREAT PRODUCE OF A COW.

To the Editor of the New York Farmer:

SIR—If you think the following statement of the produce of a cow worth inserting in your valuable Magazine, you can do it.

The cow is of the short horn Durham breed, a twin, her dam having had twins three times in four years; she is a bay, her sister pure white, now in possession of my neighbor Mrs. Post. My cow calved on the 16th of March, her calf remained from her 19 days, raised on the skim milk, until my other cow came in on the 20th of April. The produce of butter was in that time, say 35 days, 54½ pounds, and two butchers, although not sold to kill, pronounced her the best and heaviest calf they had seen that season. I will only observe, I keep but two cows and they are kept and fed in the yard.

Yours respectfully,

THOS. ASH.

The above remarkable account of the produce of a short horned cow is furnished us by Mr. Ash of Westchester county. There are few such, either as a breeder or a milker.

**Chickens.**—A disease called the gapes, so destructive among chickens, may be prevented, and if not too far advanced, cured by a slight mixture of assafetida in their food. Four oz. costing 6½ cts. per oz. dissolved in water and mixed once a day in food, is enough for 400 chickens. If people have no sympathy for the sufferings of those beautiful little birds, they can't fail to have some for themselves, if bacon gets much higher.



[From Chaptal's Agricultural Chemistry.]

#### ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT, AND THE EXTRACTION OF SUGAR FROM IT.

I feel myself authorized by ten or twelve successive years of experiments and observations upon the cultivation of the beet root, and the extraction of sugar from it, to publish some results which may be relied upon.

As this new branch of industry is capable of being rendered a fruitful source of agricultural prosperity, I shall be pardoned if I enter into all the details which I consider necessary for directing the agriculturist, that he may not try such experiments and commit such mistakes, as often lead to useless expense and are always discouraging.

#### ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE BEET ROOT.

Beet seed is sown in the latter part of April and the beginning of May, when there is no longer any danger of the return of frost. I have sown it with good success towards the middle of the month of June; it is better, however, to sow it neither too early or too late. If it be sown immediately after the cessation of the frosts, the ground being very cold and wet, the seed does not germinate immediately, and the soil becoming hardened by the violence of the rains, does not admit the air to penetrate, so that if the seed do not decay, the beets come up badly; when sown late, they suffer from evils of another description; the rains will then be less frequent, but the great heat dries up the ground, and those soils that are rich and compact form a crust, which the tender plumbule of the beet cannot pierce. Those seeds which are sown at the right season have to encounter the danger of being stifled by a host of strange plants that spring up with them, and which render weeding very expensive. The most favorable period is that when the earth, although heated by the rays of the sun, still contains sufficient moisture to produce germination and to facilitate the growth of the young plant: the last days of April and the first fifteen days of May generally unite these advantages.

#### ON THE CHOICE OF SEED.

A good agriculturist should always raise his own seeds: for this purpose he will plant his beet roots in the spring in a good soil, and gather the seed in September as fast as it ripens, selecting only the best and leaving upon the stalks such as are not thoroughly ripe: each beet root will furnish from five to ten ounces of seeds.

When no care is taken in selecting the seeds, and they are sown indiscriminately, not only are many of the beets small, and ill grown, but half of the seed sown do not yield any thing.

Beets vary in color, some being white, others yellow, red, or marbled; there are even some of which the skins are red and the substance white: it is generally known, that seed from a beet of one color does not always produce the like: a field which is sown with the seed of yellow beets alone, will invariably yield some roots of the other colors.

Too much importance has hitherto been affixed to the color; I have never myself observed any considerable difference in the products of the different kinds; however, I cultivate from

preference the yellow and the white, because the process of refining the sugar made from red beets requires a little more time; for although the lime which is employed in the first operation instantly deprives the juice of color, yet it acquires, during concentration in the boiler, a brownish tinge, which the syrup from white and that from yellow beets does not receive.

#### ON THE CHOICE OF SOIL.

All corn lands are more or less adapted to the cultivation of beets, but the best soils for the purpose are those that have the greatest depth of vegetable mould.

Sandy soils formed by alluvions and the deposits of rivers are also very favorable to the growth of beets, nor is any other artificial manure necessary upon spots so situated as to receive it than the mud which is periodically deposited by inundations.

Beets may be cultivated with good success upon natural or artificial grass lands; but I have always observed, that beets come up badly when sown in the spring upon such lands as had been broken up in the autumn, and ploughed two or three times during the winter: the turf and roots do not in so short a time become sufficiently decomposed; and in order to have good beet roots I find it necessary to raise a crop of oats between the time of breaking up a meadow and sowing it with beet seed: after this I can raise two successive crops of the finest beets. If the soil of a natural grass land is dry, or not closely united, it may be sown with beet seed six months after being broken up; but I have never obtained good harvest of beets from clover lands without having first sown them with a crop of grain: In these lands the beets have always been better the second year than the first.

Dry, calcareous, and light soils are but little suited to the culture of the root.

Strong clayey soils are not well adapted to the cultivation of beets; in order that these roots may prosper, it is necessary that they should grow in a loose, fertile soil, having a bed of vegetable mould of at least twelve or fifteen inches in depth.

Beets prosper to a certain extent in all arable lands, but the quantity as well as quality of the product varies surprisingly with the nature of the soil. Good soil will furnish 100,000 lbs. per hectare, (2 acres, 1 rood, 35 perches English;) a poor soil only from 10,000 to 20,000 lbs.

Upon several hectares of lands of very different nature which I put in cultivation each year, the average rate of production is 40,000 lbs.

The value of beets cannot be calculated by the gross weight; the large roots, which often weigh from ten to twelve pounds, contain a large proportion of water, and the specific gravity of the juice extracted from from such will not be more than 5° or 6° of the hydrometer (= 1.036 to 1.044) whilst that of beets weighing a pound less will rise as high as 8° or 10° (= 1.060 to 1.075,) so that the juice of the last contains in the same volume nearly twice as much sugar as does that of the first, and the extraction of it is easier and less expensive, because less time and fuel are required for evaporation. I therefore prefer in my manufactory, beets which weigh one or two pounds, though the

soil upon which I raise them should not yield me more than from 25,000 to 30,000 lbs. per hectare.

#### ON THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.

Generally speaking, I cultivate beets upon all such lands as are appropriated for sowing grain upon in the fall. The lands I prepare for receiving the seed by three good tillings, two of which are performed in the winter, and one in the spring: by this last ploughing the dung which is thrown upon the ground after the second, is mixed with it: the quantity of manure employed is the same as if the ground was to be immediately sown with wheat.

When the cultivation of the beet was less known than it is at present, it was thought that the use of dung rendered the root less rich in sugar, and more disposed to produce saltpetre; my own observations have never verified the truth of this opinion, nor have I ever perceived any other difference than that of size between beets raised in ground dressed with barn yard manure, and those raised in a soil not so prepared. That which has given rise to this error is the greater quantities of sugar contained in the same volume of small beets, in consequence of the more concentrated state of their juices.

#### ON THE MANNER OF SOWING BEET SEED.

Beet seed may be sown in either of the three following methods. 1. in a seed plot: 2. in drills: 3. broad cast. The first of these ways offers to the agriculturist the advantage of requiring much the least time at a season of the year when every moment is precious: the young plants may be transplanted in June before the commencement of the hay harvest, so that the cultivation of beets need not in any way impede the ordinary labors of the fields. There are however, some serious inconvenience attendant upon this mode of sowing; the first of these is the care that is requisite in pulling up the young plants so as not to leave behind a portion of the root; for if a tap root be broken off, it ceases to increase in length, but grows in circumference, and throws out radicles from its surface in every direction. The second difficulty is, that if in placing the root in the earth its long and very slender point be bent upward, its growth in length is frustrated in the same manner as if it was broken off. It is however, advisable for the farmer to sow a portion of his beet seed in a seed plot, in order that he may be able to fill the vacancies which will always be found in fields sown by the other methods.

But seed may be sown broad-cast in the same manner as grain, and in this case sowing may be commenced as soon as the ground has been well prepared by ploughing and rolling. The seed is covered by having a harrow passed over the ground in two directions, crossing each other. This method requires at least from eleven pounds and a half to thirteen pounds and a half of seed per hectare.

This last process is the one most generally made use of, and the one which I myself employed during seven or eight years; but I now give the preference to the method of sowing in drills, as being more sure and more economical. For this purpose, as soon as the ground is prepared, I trace upon the surface, by means of a har-

row armed with four teeth, distant about eighteen inches from each tooth, furrows of an inch in depth; the seed is dropped into these furrows at intervals of sixteen inches, by women or girls who follow the harrow, and who cover the seeds with their hands. Each woman can sow in this manner, six or eight thousand seeds in a day.

The quantity of seed necessary in this method, is a little less than half what is required for sowing broad cast, and the weeding of the beet is much easier, and by no means so expensive.

The method of sowing beet seed which has been adopted in England, can scarcely fail of being successful: it consists in opening a deep furrow, in the bottom of which is placed a portion of the manure which is to be used on the land: a second furrow is then drawn parallel to the first and so near to it that the earth thrown up shall cover that over; the second trench is prepared in the same manner as the first, and so on: the seeds being sown immediately over the manure. By this disposition of the ground the roots easily penetrate through the loose soil to the dung, which retains its moisture, and furnishes the plants with nourishment.

But whatever mode may be followed in sowing beet seed, it is necessary to observe the three following rules: first, to sow only new and naturally fertile soils; second, not to place the seed at the depth of more than one inch; third, not to sow the seed too thickly.

#### ON THE CARE REQUIRED BY BEETS DURING THEIR VEGETATION.

There are few plants that require more care than beets: their development is greatly impeded by the neighborhood of other plants, and if the soil be not light and loose around them, they languish, turn yellow, and cease to grow.

When the beet plants begin to show their second leaves, they must be weeded: if they have been sowed broad cast, this can be done only with the hand or a small hoe or weeding fork; all the weeds must be rooted up and as many of the plants removed as will leave spaces of eighteen inches between those that remain. If the plants are sown in furrows, the plough may be passed between the rows, and the roots of the plants be cleared with the weeding fork. The same operation must be repeated at least twice in the season.

As weeding opens the earth to the free entrance of air and water, the plants may be seen to be benefited by it: the green of their leaves deepens, their roots increase in size, and their foliage expands.

Since I have sown my fields in drills I have practised passing the plough through them three times in the course of a summer, and at each time I have made thorough use of the weeding fork around the roots of the plants.

Half a day's use of the plough is sufficient for half a hectare, and the rest may be completed in a day by five or six men. I find that I save one half the expense of weeding by employing this method. Each weeding with the fork costs at least twenty francs per acre. The produce of a field which is well taken care of, is at least double that of one which is neglected.

#### ON THE GATHERING OF BEET ROOTS.

Beet roots are generally dug during the month

of October: the digging should be completed before the commencement of the frosts. When surprised by untimely frosts, if the roots cannot readily be transported to a place of shelter, they may be collected in heaps upon fields and covered over with their own leaves: those that remain in the earth are in much less danger from frosts than those that have been dug.

The time mentioned in the preceding paragraphs is the one most suitable for the vicinity of Paris, and for the centre of France; but as vegetation is more forward in the southern departments, it is necessary that beets should there be gathered earlier in the season, otherwise the saccharine principle may disappear, in consequence of a new elaboration of the juices after maturity. The fact appears to me to have been fully ascertained by the experiments of M. Darraq. This able chymist, in concert with the Count Dangos, Prefect of the Department of Landes, made every arrangement for the establishment of a sugar manufactory. During the months of July and August, he made experiments upon beets every eight days, and always obtained from three and a half to four per cent. of good sugar. Satisfied with these results he discontinued his experiments, in order to devote all his time to the care of his establishment; but how great was his surprise at finding towards the end of October that his beets yielded only syrup and saltpetre, and not a particle of crystallizable sugar.

Generally speaking, beets may be dug as soon as their largest leaves begin to turn yellow. If harvested before arriving at maturity, they wither, wrinkle, and grow soft; the juice is extracted from them in this state with more difficulty, and the sugar does not grain so well.

The leaves, which are separated from the roots as fast as they are taken from the ground, may be left upon the spot and there eaten by the cows, sheep or swine; but they are so abundant that there will still remain enough to serve as a half manure for the land, and it is in this soil, after having slightly ploughed it, that I sow my grains. As the earth has been manured in the spring, and afterwards freed from weeds by repeated hoeings, the corn will grow very large and be very clean; so that the first tillage and manuring serve for two harvests, and the ploughings which are given in autumn to lands appropriated to the reception of wheat or rye, are saved.

[To be continued.]

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. James Moore has associated with him in business, Mr. Richard F. Maynard, and we take the occasion to say from personal knowledge, that we look upon him as an invaluable acquisition to the establishment—that if active business habits, an industry of the most untiring character, upright and honorable deportment, and a perfect acquaintance, practically, with the several branches connected with the business, be any guaranties, the public have every assurance of being well served by the new firm.

#### TOPPING OF CORN.

We subjoin an article which treats upon the above subject with great ability, and commend its perusal to our subscribers. The question involved is one that has long since been mooted, but like most other matters which may be said to be every body's business, appears to be no one's, and the consequence is, that it is as far now from being settled as it was when it was first started. We have read many essays *pro* and *con* upon the subject, and conversed with many planters who practice the plan recommended by Mr. Clagett; but we must confess, that we have not read or heard any thing lately, so conclusive in its reasoning, and which, at the same time, was so entrenched in the philosophy of nature as is the present paper.

[From the New England Farmer.]

#### TOPPING CORN.

Notwithstanding the correct theories advanced by many, and the numerous experiments, proving conclusively that the practice of "topping Indian Corn" (Maize) is injurious, yet it is believed that this practice is continued generally, although discontinued by a large portion of the best farmers in New England. The practice, if injurious, would, in a short period, cause a loss of property, in the aggregate, amounting perhaps to millions. That the corn plant should ever have been selected for mutilation, in preference to other vegetables, seems to be an extraordinary circumstance. In the whole circle of American husbandry, there is no plant of higher utility and value, or which excites greater curiosity and admiration in respect to its beautiful appearance and organic structure. The physiological cannot explain how the grass grows, or how this plant springs from a decaying seed into being, and performs all its functions; yet science reveals to us certain facts, as well as the modes in which some of its functions are performed. We know that the Author of nature does nothing in vain, either in the animal or vegetable kingdoms; and that He gave to this plant such peculiar constitution and anatomy, that each part or organ is absolutely necessary to bring it to maturity, or complete its perfection.

The abstraction of any part of it is, therefore, opposed to the wise provision of nature; and, for obvious reasons, checks its growth. It receives a portion of its food and nourishment from the soil, through the medium of its roots, and their sprays or minute fibres, extending several feet from the stalk or stem, which act as absorbents. But the vegetable fluid, received from the roots and propelled upwards, undergoes several chemical actions before it enters the cob, and before it is finally converted into that peculiar food which the green ear requires. Air is as essential to its growth as heat, and supplies a portion of its nourishment. Indeed, some plants derive their whole nourishment from the air. The wide corn blades, like the leaves of trees, decompose carbonic acid, retaining the carbon, and emitting the oxygen. The



blades are, therefore, in some measure, respiratory, and have some slight analogy to the lungs of animals, which retain only that part of the air called oxygen (the vital part,) to improve the state of the blood and give it its red color. We may, therefore, safely conclude that the corn-blade is the organ to prepare or elaborate the sap propelled into it from the stem; that from the blade it returns to the pith or pulpy substance of the stalk; that it next enters the cob, after having undergone several stages of improvement; and that before it is finally received into the kernel, it has been "refined and doubly refined," until it constitutes that rich saccharine juice, which is the nutriment of, and gives the sweet flavor to the kernel. We thus perceive the use of the blades, as well as the pith, the latter extending through the whole stalk. This vegetable fluid circulates through the whole length of the stalk as well as the blades.

Whether the sap, after it ascends from the roots into the blades in which it is elaborated, descends to the roots, according to the doctrine which some distinguished phylologists hold in respect to trees and perennial plants, we confess we have strong doubts. But that there is some sort of circulation, must be conceded. It is probable that the juice, after it ascends, may descend into certain bulbous roots as their tops dry and decay.

Although unable, by actual experiment, to confute the theory, we can conceive of no reason, whatever, why the sap should descend into the roots of annual or perennial plants. "The circulation of the sap," says a learned writer, "is one of the most obscure, though important processes, in the whole vegetable economy." But the fact that it circulates, or flows, or moves through every part of the corn-plant, improving its state, until the final deposit of its richest substance in the kernel, is sufficient to support our main position. If our premises are correct, the conclusion irresistibly follows, that cutting off half the stock with nearly all the blades, while the plant is green and growing, before the ear comes to maturity, must necessarily check the growth. Because a large portion of the organs, essential to its perfection, are abstracted. It is disorganized in respect to its natural functions. —One source, whence it derives nourishment is cut off. The sap from the roots can no longer be elaborated by the blades, and afterwards converted into a richer and sweeter substance. The ear consequently shrinks, the kernel shrivels as it dries, and the result is, as has often been demonstrated by accurate experiments, that by means of the mutilating process, the corn turns out to be not so sweet and palatable for food, less in quantity, and less in weight, than there would have been, had nature been permitted in her own way, to bring it to maturity. Farmers often commence topping the corn as soon as the kernel is glazed over, "begins to turn," while it is "in the milk." This is the period when the ear is in the greatest need of saccharine juice; when all the parts or organs of the living whole, through which action is evolved, and which reciprocally act and re-act, are developing their energies to produce the desired result, the maturity of the ear. And the several parts or organs of the plant are reciprocally dependant up-

on each other for the exercise of their respective functions.

Without the top and the farina, which falls from it, the corn would never grow upon the cob. A silky thread grows out of each kernel, and at the precise time when these threads project beyond the husks, when 'the corn is in silk' the farina falls from the top on to the silk, and through the medium of these threads impregnates each kernel. A microscopic view will disclose a small aperture at the ends of the silk. In this manner, it is well known, that two fields of corn of different kinds, standing at a considerable distance from each other, will intermix when the wind conveys the farina from one field to the other.

The tops and the wide spreading blades have other uses. They serve as a covering to protect the ear and stem from too intense heat of a burning sun on the one hand, and cold winds on the other. They also derive nourishment from gentle rains and dews; and their umbrageous foliage, by being a partial obstruction to evaporation, tends to prevent the soil from parching of drying up. A medium temperature is thus, in some measure, preserved. The genial influence of the solar light upon the plants (without which they would not grow,) is a fact known to all, but not of easy explication. This covering affords also a partial protection against the early frost, to which our Northern climate is subjected. One instance of this I will mention. The last spring I planted about 4 acres of corn upon a low, argillaceous soil, late in the season. The piece was well manured, but no manure put in the hill. For a long time the plants appeared less promising than those of my neighbors, who put manure in the hill. But when the roots reached the under-sward, and the nutriment equally diffused, the growth of this was remarkably rapid. The plants being thick set, and of uncommon height, the tops and blades covered nearly the whole surface. The prospect appeared favorable to a yield of 75 bushels to the acre. While other farmers had topped their corn (a practice which I have not adopted,) mine was in vigorous growth, only a small portion being out of danger from the frost. In that state, two successive frosts struck it so severely as to kill the tops and blades. But the ears remained green, and to appearance untouched by frost, and the husks did not adhere to the ear as they do when severely frostbitten. My opinion is, that the frost did no greater injury than the knife would have done, had the piece been topped at that time; and also that had I topped it previous to the frost, the effects of the frost would have rendered it valueless, except for fodder.

Some farmers top their corn in order to force it to ripen earlier. They remove the covering to let the rays of the sun have greater effect upon the ears. And some believe, that by this process they can turn the whole current of the juice into the ear. In respect to the last point, our preceding remarks afford a sufficient answer. Experimental knowledge will convince any one, that the corn will ripen earlier in nature's way, than by adopting the mutilating process. The truth is, that we may safely follow nature, but to change her course, and improve her laws, is beyond the power and capacity of man. The great Author of nature created every plant in the vegetable kingdom, perfect in its own kind. It is, there-

fore, the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to improve upon what is already perfect. While by the mutilating process, we increase the quantity of solar light shed upon the ear, we at the same time diminish the quantity of heat, the latter being perhaps more necessary to the plant's growth, than mere light. In autumn, at the usual time of topping corn, more light falls upon an isolated tree in the open field, than upon any one tree in a thick grove, or forest. Yet it is true, that the latter tree has more heat than the former. So in a compact, well-shaded corn-field, the heat is retained, if not generated, more than it would be by cutting away the umbrageous foliage to let in solar light, thus exposing the denuded stalk to the full force of the cold, searching winds of that season. In the spring season, when the plants are small and tender, there is an abundance of light, but such is the low temperature, and their exposure to the winds, that as a natural consequence they often appear feeble and sickly, and slowly increase in size.

We know of no tree or other plant, whose condition would be improved by cutting off its top, or main branches. Should a tree be entirely stripped of its foliage in midsummer, it would surely decay and probably die.—If it bore fruit not fully ripe, the fruit would shrink, and never become palatable. Should the main branches be cut off, its growth would be so stunted, that it would not recover until after several years, if at all. In transplanting trees, young, or of many years growth, modern experiments have proved, that mutilating the tops and the roots, at the same time, is very destructive to the tree; because the branches through which the sap circulates, are organs just as essential as the roots, to the nourishment of the tree.

Another justification assigned for the practice of topping corn, is to gain a greater supply of fodder for cattle. But the fact is, that the farmer, by cutting up his corn by the roots when it has come to maturity, will have a greater quantity of fodder, than he would in the other mode, and he thereby saves much labor. It is admitted, that the stalks cut green, containing more of the saccharine juice, afford sweeter fodder. But if the main object be to raise good corn, that juice should go to nourish the ear.

We could extend our remarks, and adduce other arguments to fortify our main position.—But should you deem these cursory remarks worthy of publication, for the purpose of eliciting public inquiry, or engaging the attention of writers more competent than myself to establish the truth of the theory, and to put an end to one of the most unwise and injudicious practices ever adopted in an enlightened community, I shall not regret this humble effort to promote the agricultural interest.

WILLIAM CLAGGETT.

Portsmouth, N. H. 1836.

LOUISIANA CROPS.—A letter from one of the Western parishes of the State to the New Orleans Bulletin, says:—"I have lately been through all of our Western parishes, and have the pleasure to assure you, that the prospect of the planter, both of sugar and cotton, for a great crop, was never better at this season of the year—the corn crop is also most promising."

## COFFEE.

An interesting analysis of Coffee was made by Mons. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the household of Napoleon, when emperor, from which it appears, that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle, with a portion of lime, potash, charcoal, and iron. Roasting develops the soluble principles. Mocha coffee is of all kinds the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it be drunk, and that the roasting be moderate. De Moivre in his learned and ingenious treatise, states: "that the chemical analysis of coffee evinces that it possesses a large portion of milky, bitter, and slightly astringent gummas and resinous extract, a considerable quantity of oil, a fixed salt, and a volatile salt. These are its medicinal constituent principles. The intention of torrefaction is not only to make it deliver those principles, and make them soluble in water, but to give it a property it does not possess in the natural state of the berry. By the action of fire, its leguminous taste, and the aqueous part of its mucilage, are destroyed: its saline properties are created, and disengaged, and its oil is rendered empyreumatical. From thence arises the pungent smell, and exhilarating flavor not found in its natural state.

"The roasting of the berry to a proper degree, requires great nicety. If it be underdone, its virtues will not be imparted, and in use it will load and oppress the stomach; if it be overdone, will yield a flat, burnt, and bitter taste, its virtues will be destroyed, and in use it will heat the body, and act as an astringent. The closer it is confined at the time of roasting, and till the time it is used, the better will its volatile pungency, flavor and virtues be preserved.

The influence which coffee, judiciously prepared, imparts to the stomach, from its invigorating qualities, is strongly exemplified by the immediate effect produced on taking it when the stomach is overloaded, or nauseated with surfeit, or debilitated with intemperance, or languid from inanition.

In vertigo, lethargy, and all disorders of the head, from obstructions in the capillaries, long experience has proved it to be a powerful medicine; and in certain cases of apoplexy it has been found serviceable, even when given in clysters, where it has not been convenient to convey its effects to the stomach. Mons. Malebranch restored a person from apoplexy, by repeated clysters of coffee.

Du Four relates an extraordinary instance of the effects of coffee in the gout.

A small cup or two of coffee, immediately after dinner, promotes digestion.

With a draught of water previously drunk, according to the eastern custom, coffee is serviceable to those who are of a costive habit.

The generosity of the English families make their coffee too weak, and use too much sugar, which often causes it to turn acid on the stomach. Almost every housekeeper has a peculiar method of making coffee; but it never can be excellent unless it is made strong of the berry, any

more than our English wines can be good, so long as we continue to form the principal of them on sugar and water.

Count Rumford says, "Coffee may be too bitter—but it is impossible that it should ever be too fragrant. The very smell of it is reviving, and has often been found to be useful to sick persons, and to those who are afflicted with the headache. In short, every thing proves that the volatile, aromatic matter, whatever it may be, that gives flavor to coffee, is what is most valuable in it, and should be preserved with the greatest care, and that in estimating the strength or richness of that beverage, its fragrance should be much more attended to, than either its bitterness or astringency. This aromatic substance which is supposed to be oil, is extremely volatile, and escapes into the air with great facility, as is observed by its filling the room with its fragrance, if suffered to remain uncovered, and at the same time losing its flavor.—*Philips' History of Vegetables.*

[From the N. Y. Farmer.]

## THE HARLEIAN DAIRY.

BY R. C. Concluded.

A little boiled linseed was considered the antidote for preventing distillers' wash, &c. from injuring the health of the animals; and wheat straw, cut short, mixed with the grains, also prevented the cows from being sick.

When grains were abundant in the market, large quantities were stored at Willowbank in deep pits, and it was found that the deeper and larger were the pits, the better were they adapted for the purpose. In these pits the grains were first hard tramped; and afterwards in order to preserve them from the effect of exposure to the atmosphere, they were covered with mould and sown with grass seeds, or when it could be obtained, turf was laid on. If carefully stored in this way, it was found that grains would keep in good condition two or three years without salt; and there would be no doubt that they would keep for many years if it were possible completely to exclude the atmospheric air. It may be mentioned by the way, that when any of the pits were opened, the mould that was next the draft emitted a very unpleasant smell; a circumstance which tended to excite unfavorable prejudices in those who did not examine or taste the grains. These had always an agreeable acid flavor, a sure proof of their wholesome condition. As the spring approached, it was customary in the feeding process to substitute the Swedish turnips and potatoes for the yellow turnips; potatoes being generally to be got at a very moderate price in the market at that season of the year.

These two staple roots, steamed with hay and other mixtures, continued thenceforward to be the soft food until grass was again in season. Thus a proportion of succulent food was given to the cattle all the year round. The quantity of food given to the animals varied according to the quality or richness; but it was found very necessary to attend as particularly to quantity as to quality, because rich food by itself could not be taken in sufficient quantity to fill the stomach,

neither could it easily be digested. The general rule in feeding therefore, was to give as much good wholesome stuff to each as the cattle would eat clean up, always taking care however, to administer it rather sparingly than otherwise in order to avoid giving them a surfeit. It is of the utmost importance to attend to this, for if the cow loathes her food she will neither milk nor fatten.

These rules seem eminently reasonable, and entitled to much consideration. The carelessness with which cattle are in general fed, as it respects regularity in time and in quantity of food, is proverbial among farmers and most disgraceful as well as pernicious to their interests.

We shall continue our accounts of this celebrated and remarkable establishment in a future number.

[From the Southern Planter.]

## TURNIP FLY.

Mr. Editor—Looking over an old newspaper the other day, I noticed some experiments tried on Turnip seed, to prevent the destructive ravages of the Turnip Fly or grub, which are sometimes very extensive. The experimentalist stated that he discovered the leaves were eaten almost as soon as the plants were up, so that the field was as brown as before it was sown. He thought at first that the insect might have proceeded from other plants, or the hedges. Accordingly, he took some earth from his garden and placed it in a box, sowed his turnip seed in it, and covered it over with silk gauze so that no insect could enter; but he found them there as destructive as in the open field. He took some earth and boiled it and put it in a box, and sowed the seed watering it with water also boiled, with no better success than before. Having thus satisfied himself that it proceeded neither from other plants, nor was contained in the earth or water, he turned his attention to the seed, on which by the help of a magnifying glass, he found small white flatish substances, which he concluded were eggs. On some seeds he found none; but generally, two or three, and in some instances five on a single seed. The difficulty now was to destroy them. To accomplish this, he made some strong brine and soaked the seed in it 24 hours. It being dried thoroughly, he then sowed it with all the care mentioned above, and not a single fly found nor turnip injured. He found that if the brine was sufficiently strong three hours soaking was enough. He says, "I now practice this method with Turnip seed, Cabbage seed, and in fact with all the cruciferous plants in common cultivation, with very satisfactory success. The whole of these experiments were made on the Swedish turnip, which is generally more infested by these beetles than any of the other sorts."

## SUPERIOR DELAWARE KALE SEED.

Time of sowing 30th August.

JUST received of the present year's growth a superior lot of BLUE CURLED GREENS or DELAWARE KALE seed—this seed was raised from the most perfect plants under my own inspection—A more perfect article cannot be produced—Gardeners and others will be supplied with this genuine article at \$1.50 per lb.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

aug 9

Light, near Pratt street wharf



## CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

JAR. MOORE respectfully informs the public that he has associated Mr. Richard F. Maynard with him in the business formerly conducted under the firm of *Sinclair & Moore*, and subsequently, by himself.

The business of the new firm will be conducted under the name of *MOORE & MAYNARD*, and they flatter themselves that the long experience of the first named, combined with the practical knowledge of the last, will enable them to give entire satisfaction to those who may be pleased to extend towards them their confidence and patronage. To such they would tender, in advance, the assurance that no exertion will be left untried by them, to fill every order with which they may be honored, with promptitude and fidelity.

They have now on hand, and intend constantly to keep a complete assortment of every kind of *Agricultural Implements, Garden Tools, Field Seeds*, and indeed every thing tending to increase the working facilities of the farmer and planter, and to lose no opportunity of adding such inventions to their already extended list, as, in their opinion, will be promotive of the interests and convenience of the Agricultural community.

The business of the new firm will be conducted at the old stand in *Light*, near *Prairie-street*, and will be distinguished as heretofore, as

**THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.** Among the articles in their line of business, of their own manufacture, which they have now for sale, are the following, viz:

## PLOUGHS.

The Self-Sharpening Plough possesses the advantage of having a moveable steel point, from fifteen to twenty-four inches long, which can be reversed, as a bevel is formed by wearing, and advanced as it becomes shorter, so as to bring into actual wear from twelve to eighteen inches of a solid wrought bar; by thus changing the point, the share continues to perform its work well until worn off nearly up to the mould board; whereas, without this moveable point, shares are generally rendered useless when only half worn.

This valuable principle may be applied to any shape of mould board.

## SELF-SHARPENING.

No. 00. The smallest size is a 7 inch seed and cultivating plough price \$5 25

No. 0. A one-horse cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, nearly the same length as the smaller one, but has a bolder mould board, and better adapted to sandy lands. The shares and heels of these two sizes suit each other, 5 75

No. 1. A light two-horse plough, 6 50

" 2. A two-horse plough, 9 inches wide, 7 00

" 3. A two-horse flushing plough 8 00

" 4. A heavy three-horse plough with sword colter, 12 00

## WOOD'S PATENT.

No. 21. A seed and cultivating plough, 8 inches wide, with cast share 5 00

Corn. A one-horse plough, with wrought iron standard and cast share 5 50

No. 1. A. Is a light two-horse plough, 9 inches wide 6 50

No. 14. A two-horse plough, with sword colter and cast share, a superior flushing plough 8 50

The above ploughs of Wood's Patent are entitled to two extra shares each, at the above prices.

## SINCLAIR &amp; MOORE'S IMPROVED.

6 inch. A superior seed plough, with cast share 4 50

7 " A one-horse do do 5 25

8 inch. A light two-horse plough, with cast share 5 75

9 " A two-horse do do 7 00

9 " do wrought share 9 50

10 " A heavy two, or light three-horse plough, with sword colter and cast share 9 50

10 " A three-horse plough with wrought share 11 00

10 " A three-horse plough with sword colter, a superior flushing plough, made both right and left handed 12 50

12 " A heavy three-horse plough, with sword colter 15 00

## M'CORMICK'S PATENT.

No. 7 inch. One-horse wrought shared plough 5 50

" 8 " Light two-horse ditto ditto 7 00

" 9 " Two-horse plough with sword colter 9 50

" 10 " Three-horse plough, with colter 12 50

" 12 " Heavy three-horse plough, with colter 15 00

## BAR-SHARE.

No. 1. Is a 7 inch plough, with wrought share and lock colter 6 75

" " Is a 7 inch plough, without colter 5 50

" 14 A one-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 7 00

" 2 A light two-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 8 50

" 3. A two-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 10 00

" 34 A heavy two-horse plough, with wrought share and colter 10 50

" 4 A three-horse plough, with wrought share and colter, a superior flushing plough 12 00

" 5 A heavy three-horse flushing plough with wrought share and colter, 15 00

## HILL-SIDE.

A plough suited to two horses, with cast share, changes with ease, so as to throw the furrow to the right or left 11 00

Ditto with wrought share 13 00

## SHOVEL-PLOUGH.

Wrought shares 4 50

Double-shovel 6 50

## CARY-PLOUGH.

No. 1. A one-horse plough, having nearly the form of mould board as the well known Cary or Dagon plough, has a cast iron mould board and wrought share. The mould board is bold, and is very strong and simple in its construction 5 50

No. 2. A light two-horse plough of the same construction 6 50

## BUFFALO-PLOUGH.

No. 1. H. A one-horse plough, with cast share 5 50

No. 14 H. A two-horse plough, with cast share 9 50

" 2. H. Heavy two-horse ditto 9 50

The form of the mould board of these improved ploughs, is somewhat on the principle laid down by Thomas Jefferson, but varied so as to equalize the pressure on the mould board, as observation in the practical use has dictated.

## DOUBLE MOULD BOARD.

Two sizes; a very useful plough for cultivating potatoes, &c. and for ploughing up potatoes at the time of gathering the crop. Price \$7 00 to 10 00

## EXTRA CASTINGS FOR PLOUGHS.

FOR SELF-SHARPENING PLOUGHS.						
No.	00	0	1	2	3	4
Shares	25	25	25	25	31 1/2	37 1/2
Heels	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	25
Landslides	75	75	75	75	75	100
Md. bds.	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 75	1 75	2 75

FOR SINCLAIR & MOORE'S PATENT.			
No. 6, or 6 in	7 in.	8 in.	9 in.
Shares	25	31 1/4	37 1/2
Heels	12 1/2	12 1/2	18 3/4
Md. bds.	1 00	1 50	2 75

## WOOD'S NEW YORK PLOUGHS.

No. 21	Corn	No. 1 a	No. 11-2
Shares	25	37 1/2	37 1/2
Landslides	37 1/2	75	75
Md. bds.	1 50	1 37 1/2	1 75

Also, castings of all kinds made to order, at moderate prices.

## CULTIVATORS.

Those with five wrought tines, of the most approved shape 5 75

Five tines of more simple form 5 00

Cast tined If made to expand, 50 cents additional. from 3 50 to 4 50

## WHEAT FANS.

Improved 26 00 to 30 00

Common Fans 20 00

Box Fans, small size 16 00

## STRAW CUTTERS.

20 inch. Cylindrical straw cutters, suited to horse or water power capable of cutting from 75 to 100 bushels per hour 75 00

Extra knives per set 16 00

14 inch. Box same construction, suited to manual power 45 00

Extra knives per set 5 00

11 inch. Box 30 00

Extra knives per set, 4 00

These machines are self-feeders, the knives are of spiral form, and act on the bed-steel in such a manner as to cut with great ease without a very keen edge: many thousand bushels have been cut with them without sharpening the knives.

Common Dutch Straw Cutter with treadle 7 50

Ditto without treadle 5 00

## CORN SHELLERS.

Of the various kinds offered to the public, the one generally preferred is that with a vertical iron wheel with spring holders, which adapt themselves to any sized ears: There is no machine more certain to answer the intended purpose; they are very durable and easily kept in order, and will shell from 15 to 20 bushels per hour by hand, and are now sold at \$20.00 with a discount of five per cent. if cash be paid.

## HARVEST TOOLS.

Grain cradles with warranted scythes 4 00

Grain and grass scythes, and scythe stones. 2 25

Grass scythes and sheaths ready hung

Bramble scythes do do

Hay and manure forks, rakes, sickles and composition scythes, &c. &c.

## GARDEN AND FIELD TOOLS, &amp;c.

Hedge shears Turnip hoes

Pruning do Elwell's hoes

Ditto knives Mattocks

Ditto saws Picks

Ditto chisels Socket shovels

Bill hooks Trace chains

Transplanting trowels Hoes

Spades Tambocking Hoes

Garden Reels Hay knives

Ditto lines Straw knives

Iron rakes Dock raisers

Scuffle hoes Ox yokes and bows.

Wove Wire for screens, fans, cellar windows, safes, &c.

Thomson's superior Axes, drawing knives, hatchets, and other tools.

Cotton Gins made to order.

## FIELD SEEDS.

They have in store the following seeds, viz:—*Timothy, Red Clover, Orchard Grass, Herd's Grass, Tall Meadows Oats, seed Buckwheat, seed Wheat of various sorts, do. Rye, Millet, Oats of the several kinds, &c.*

They will particularly call the attention of farmers to a crop of 200 bushels of orchard grass seed which they will have in store and on sale on the 1st September, which is represented of peculiarly by fine quality, being cured with great care.

Horse Scoops, for removing dirt, a most effective invention.

**CORN CRUSHERS.** This implement may be worked by either hand or horse power, and is considered an invaluable acquisition to those who have large stocks, as the cob and grain of the corn are rendered almost equally available as feed.

**DOUBLE CORN SHELLERS.** It is not saying too much of these simple though powerful implements, when it is affirmed, that they are the most useful among the labor saving inventions, one of them being competent to shell more corn in a day by hand-power than 20 men.

**CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS, IMPROVED.** The universal approbation conceded to the large sized Cylindrical Straw Cutters, having induced them to prepare the small sized ones upon the same convenient principle, they are happy in being able to announce a supply of these very desirable and justly popular articles.

**JAMES MOORE** will carry on the Foundry individually, and he avails himself of the occasion to say, that from his own experience, the skill of his foreman, and his disposition to please, together with the superiority of his workmen, the public have every guarantee that the work will be faithfully executed. Castings of all kinds, and of the best quality, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice, deliverable at the store or any other part of the city, or on board vessels.

ang 9

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of Charles and Market streets.

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	1 75	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs.	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow,.....	bushel.	85	86
White,.....	"	80	81
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	—	—
North Carolina,.....	"	—	—
Upland,.....	"	18 1/2	20
Louisiana 19—Alabama	"	18	20
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	50	52
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	—	1 50
FLOUR MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	9 00	9 50
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	—	—
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	7 75	8 00
SuperHow. st. in good de'd	"	7 75	7 87
wagon price,.....	"	7 50	7 62
City Mills, extra,.....	"	—	8 00
Do. ....	"	—	7 87
Susquehanna,.....	"	7 75	8 00
Rye,.....	"	5 25	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd.	hhd.	—	19 00
do. in bbls. ....	bbl.	4 00	4 12
GRASS SEED, red Clover,.....	bushel.	4 50	5 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,.....	"	none	2 50a3
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 25	2 60
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	—	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	7 75	8 25
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	16	—
second,.....	"	14	—
refuse,.....	"	12	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	35	37
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....	"	—	—
OATS,.....	"	40	42
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	1 12	—
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	—	3 25
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	106	112
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lbs.	4 50	5 00
brown and red,.....	"	5 00	7 00
fine red,.....	"	7 00	9 00
wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for segars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
yellow and red,.....	"	6 00	8 00
good yellow,.....	"	8 00	12 00
fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	4 00	5 00
ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	7 00	14 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 75	—
Red,.....	"	1 50	1 70
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls. ....	gallon.	38	39
in hhd.,.....	"	35	—
wagon price,.....	"	31	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100 lbs.	1 25	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 50	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	55 to 63	30 32
Full Merino,.....	"	48 55	28 30
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	45 48	26 28
One half do. ....	"	40 45	26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	36 40	26 28
Pulled,.....	"	38 40	26 28

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Notices—of the horse-mowing machine—of the drought—of the commencement of a valuable article on the beet culture—remedy preventive of the ravages of the turnip fly, with remarks thereon by the Editor—advice to merchants and agriculturists—great produce of a cow—cure for the gapes in chickens—notice of J. F. Maynard—on the injury of topping corn—Louisiana crops—the art of making coffee—the Harleian dairy—advertisements, prices current, &c.

## BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	FEA.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured,.....	pound.	16	17
Shoulders,..... do. ....	"	12	—
Middlings,..... do. ....	"	13	13 1/2
Assorted, country,.....	"	11	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	37
Roll,.....	"	20	25
CIDER,.....	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old,.....	each.	4 50	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	25 00	45 00
Dry,.....	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, Family use,.....	100lbs.	1 75	1 81
CHOP RYE,.....	"	—	1 87
EGGS,.....	dozen.	—	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	10 00	—
No. 2,.....	"	9 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 50	3 62
Mackerel, No. 1, \$8.—No. 3.....	"	5	5 25
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,.....	pound.	15	—

## BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

	VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank,.....	par
Banks at Baltimore,.....	do
Other Branches,.....	do
	MARYLAND.
Banks in Baltimore,.....	par
Hagerstown,.....	do
Frederick,.....	do
Westminster,.....	do
Farmers' Bank of Maryland, do	do
Do. payable at Easton,.....	do
Salisbury,..... 5 per ct. dis.	do
Cumberland,.....	do
Millington,.....	do
	DISTRICT.
Washington,.....	do
Georgetown,.....	do
Alexandria,.....	do
	PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia,.....	do
Chambersburg,.....	do
Gettysburg,.....	do
Pittsburg,.....	do
York,.....	do
Other Pennsylvania Bks.,.....	do
Delaware (under \$5),.....	do
Do. (over 5),.....	do
Michigan Banks,.....	do
Canadian do.,.....	do
	NEW YORK.
Farmers Bank of Virginia,.....	do
Bank of Virginia,.....	do
Branch at Fredericksburg, do	do
Petersburg,.....	do
Norfolk,.....	do
Winchester,.....	do
Lynchburg,.....	do
Danville,.....	do
Bank of the Valley,.....	do
Branch at Romney,.....	do
Do. Charlestown,.....	do
Do. Leesburg,.....	do
Wheeling Banks,.....	do
Ohio Banks, generally,.....	do
New Jersey Banks gen.,.....	do
New York City,.....	do
New York State,.....	do
Massachusetts,.....	do
Connecticut,.....	do
New Hampshire,.....	do
Maine,.....	do
Rhode Island,.....	do
North Carolina,.....	do
South Carolina,.....	do
Georgia,.....	do
New Orleans,.....	do

## FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

No. 36 W. Pratt-street, Baltimore, Jan. 25.

THE proprietor avails himself again of the commencement of a New Year, to express his grateful thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their kind and liberal support of his Agricultural Establishment, and is happy to say that his ceaseless exertions to accommodate the public, have not been without a corresponding encouragement from them, and with his present Improvements and Machinery, he is able to manufacture his Agricultural Implements much better than formerly, and with greater facility, and hopes to merit continued patronage. He now presents to the public an article new in its construction, for grinding corn and cob for feeding horses and stock. To those who approve this mode of feeding, this machine is worthy their attention. Also, Corn Shellers to be worked by hand or horse-power. He has a variety of S'raw Cutters, but his own patented Cylindrical Straw Cutter is not surpassed by any other implement of the kind in existence; he has recently made some improvements in their construction, which adds to their cost, and for which he has been obliged to add a trifling advance on the price of the small size—his prices for them being as follows, viz:

11 inch Revolving bottoms \$30, with extra pair of knives,.....	\$33
11 " Permanent Bottom 28, do do do	31
13 " " " 28, do do do	48
13 " Revolving Bottom 45, do do do	50

15 " " " 50, do do do

30 " Large size fitted for horse-power 80, do do do

His variety of ploughs embraces almost every description and size that are worthy of notice, from a small and light to the large rail road Plough—Gideon Davis Improved Ploughs in all their variety, with cast and wrought shares; these castings are now made on his own premises, of the best stock and with special care; a supply of them always on hand to sell separate from the plough when required. Ox Scrapers for levelling hills, &c.; common and patent Wheat Fans; Fox & Borland's spring concave Threshing Machines, large and small size, and portable horse powers for the latter; also one of Z. Booth's 2 horse Threshing Machines and stationary horse power for the same; Brown's vertical patent Wool Spinnings, and Watson's patent Washing Machine, both very simple and useful machines for families; Harrows; double and single corn and tobacco Cultivators; superior grain Cudles; and a great variety of other farming implements of a prime quality; and all on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Likewise in store—Orchard Grass, Timothy, and Herb Grass seed of superior quality.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

## DALE'S NEW HYBRID TURNIP.

THE subscriber now offers to the agriculturists a new and decidedly superior variety of Turnip, originated by R. Dale, Esq. an intelligent farmer, near Edinburgh, Scotland, who thus speaks of its superior quality: "It was obtained by unwearied attention in crossing the Swedish or Ruta Baga Turnip; it is superior in size and flavor to the Ruta Baga; is closer and finer in texture; it is as rapid in its growth as the white flat turnip. In fact it includes the great desideratum in the selection of a proper variety of the turnip, which is to obtain the greatest possible weight at a given expense of manure. This variety seems to be more adapted to this end than any other sort introduced. It will be found superior in quality to any of the white field Turnips, and keeps longer than any of them, and very near as long as the Ruta Baga—the color is yellow—the shape oblong." Price 25 cents per ounce. The season for sowing is at hand.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

July 5 2t

Light near Pratt st. wharf.

## OXEN WANTED.

THE Editor of the Farmer & Gardener, Baltimore, Md. wishes to purchase 4 pair of Eastern Oxen. It is necessary that they should be good matches, young, large sized, well broken, of docile disposition, and that the yoke in which they have been used to work should accompany each pair.

Farmers and others, to the eastward, possessing such animals will please make immediate application, stating the character, &c. of their respective oxen, price deliverable at Baltimore, and time when they can be delivered.

Editors to the eastward with whom we exchange will confer a favor which will be reciprocated by giving this a few insertions. jy 19

## DURHAM &amp; DEVON CATTLE.

Prime animals of the above breeds always for sale by the editor of this paper. june 28

## DEVON STOCK.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener can at all times supply orders for Devon Cattle. This breed is so distinguished for their easy keep and docility, the richness of the milk of the cows, and for the activity and sprightliness of the oxen, that they would be admirably suited to the purposes of southern agriculturists.

The happy adaptation of the Devonshire Oxen, for the purposes of the farm, will be understood, when it is stated that 4 oxen have been known to plough 2 acres of ground in a day, and a team of them to trot at the rate of 6 miles an hour with an empty wagon.

Any person wishing to procure them can be supplied by addressing a letter, post paid, to the editor of the Farmer and Gardener. jy 19

## A DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

THE Editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale at his residence about two miles from Baltimore on the Philadelphia Turnpike road, a white bull with red spots about the head and neck. He is full blooded and of the improved short horn breed; has given many living evidences of his capacity for service, his calves being large and of the most superior in points. His price is \$300. jy 11